Oxford Democrat.

No. 16, Vol. 6, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 25, 1846. Old Series. No. 25. Vol. 15.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Ira Towle, Administrator of the Estates of **Daniel Clement** and **Richard Clement**, both late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said Daniel, and fourth account of administration of the estate of said Richard Clement—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
14 Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Abigail Brickett, Guardian of **Harriet N. Brickett**, minor child of **Thomas Brickett**, late of Sweden in said county, having presented her third account of guardianship of the Estate of said minor—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on Wednesday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

John Moulton, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Josiah Wood**, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Hermon Cummings, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Asa Cummings**, late of Albany, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

James French, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of **William T. Coolbroth**, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Betsey Merrill, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of **Job Merrill**, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Denmark's Mills in Livermore in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

SAMUEL TUCKER,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to NOAH PRINCE.

August 3, 1846. 14

Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold, by order of Court, at the house occupied by Joseph Towle, Jr., in Porter, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of

WILLIAM TOWLE,

late of Porter in the County of Oxford, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.

Porter, July 25, 1846. 13

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of **Olive J. Seavey**, late Olive J. McAllaster, Widow of **Zaccheus McAllaster**, late of Stoneham, in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to assign her Dower in the Real Estate whereof said McAllaster died seized—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at *Bethel* in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Edward L. Osgood, one of the persons named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Judah Dana**, late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Osgood give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Ann Gamage, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of **William Gamage**, late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Ann Gamage give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Martin Farrington, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Ithamar Farrington**, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at *Denmark's Mills*, in said Livermore, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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POETRY.

THE DISGUSTED WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

You promised to leave off your smoking,
The day I consented to wed.
How little I thought you were joking;
How fondly believed what you said!
Then, alas! how completely you sold me,
With blandishments artful and vain;
When you emptied you snuff-box and told me
You never would fill it again!

Those fumes, so oppressive, from puffing,
Say, what is the solace that flows?
And whence the enjoyment of stuffing,
A parcel of dust in your nose?
By the habits you thus are pursuing
There can be no pleasure conferr'd;
How irrational, then, in so doing!
Now is it not VERY absurd!

Cigars come to three-pence each, nearly,
And six-pence an ounce is your snuff;
Consider how much, then, you yearly
Must waste on that horrible stuff.
Why, the sums in tobacco you spend, love,
The wealth in your snuff-box you sink,
Would procure me of dresses no end, love,
And keep me in gloves; only think!

What's worse, for your person I tremble,
'Tis going as fast as it can;
Oh, how should you like to resemble
A smoky and snuffy old man?
Then resign at the call of Affection,
The habits I cannot endure;
Or you'll spoil both your nose and complexion,
And ruin your teeth, I am sure. [Punch.

Political.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERALISM IN THE FIELD.

The Federalists of Massachusetts have ever manifested a most deep solicitude for the success of their principles and party in this State.—Hence at the eve of every election they flood our State with their papers, which are filled with the most abusive attacks upon the democratic party and democratic men, and the most absurd flattery of federalism and federal men. The Boston Atlas of the 12th inst. devotes nearly a column of abuse and falsehood and blarny to the good people of this State, and their democratic representatives. As a specimen of federal decency we extract the following assault upon our able and honest delegation in Congress. The slanderous print, in speaking to their federal friends in this State of these able men, says:—

"Expose before their eyes, too, the faithless treachery to the interest of Maine, of her six Representatives, and one of her Senators in Congress. Show up their votes for the *Black Tariff* of 1846—their votes for the Sub-Treasury, a measure rejected and condemned by the *people*, whose voices our worthless rulers have dared to disregard. Above all, hold up to their indignant condemnation their base surrender of the property of the State of Maine, in their share of the public domain, by their corrupt and dishonest vote for the Land Bill, after they had, but a moment before voted against it. Expose the vile and disgraceful manœuvering by which the party leaders whipped them in, to commit a foul wrong to their own constituents, to do violence to their own consciences, and become the crouching slaves of party overseers, the weak and corrupted tools of a profligate and abandoned government."

Such is the blackguard abuse which the federal aristocracy of Massachusetts are constantly heaping upon the chosen friends of the people of this State. Republicans of Maine, will you tolerate such abuse! We know you will not. These men who are stigmatised as TRAITORS because they have refused to be controlled by the *lordly cotton spinners of federal Massachusetts*, have labored with untiring industry to secure the passage of a law which gives EQUAL PROTECTION TO YOUR INTERESTS, with those of other States, and in all things to carry out your wishes as expressed in the contest of 1844.

FISHERMEN OF MAINE, it is thus that Massachusetts federalists seek to stigmatise and abuse the men WHO SAVED THE FISHING BOUNTIES, in opposition to the votes of the FEDERALISTS of this State and Massachusetts. Let every man arise and vindicate the honor of our *republican representatives*, and scourge back the federal *calumniators* of Massachusetts who are thus recklessly assailing them. [Age.

THE LAST CARD—PRACTICAL JOKE.

The last card of the Journal in the Senatorial farce appeared in their Thrice Weekly of Tuesday. It is no more nor less than an attempt to contradict Mr Friend of Etna. It will be recollected that Mr. Friend, in a note published in the Age of Saturday last, corrected a misstatement made in the Journal of the day before. The Journal of Tuesday publishes a note from N. Woods, in which that gentleman says that Mr. Friend did give our name as the authority on which he made his statement in the House, and remarked that "He (Rice) could tell you all about it." Now we can perceive no discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Woods and Mr. Friend which might not have arisen from a misunderstanding on the part of the former gentleman. Mr. Friend in his letter to us says "I have frequently mentioned that several persons, including yourself, had knowledge of the fact which I stated in debate." From this statement, which is entirely correct, Mr. Woods may have received the impression that we were quoted as authority, contrary to the fact and contrary to the intention of Mr. F. But be that as it may, the practical joke in this parade of testimony is this, that the Journal should seriously attempt to impeach the correctness of Mr. Friend by one of fifty-three *certifying* and *swearing* Whigs! It is an established fact that but 49 Whigs voted for Mr. Evans, on the third ballot, on the 16th ult., for United States Senator. Yet if the Journal is to be credited, *fifty-three* have certified and we believe *sworn* also, that on that particular occasion they each and all voted for Mr. Evans! It is therefore apparent that *four* of those gentlemen must have certified and sworn falsely. So think the federalists themselves Now which four have falsely certified is matter of uncertainty. Until that uncertainty can be cleared up suspicion must rest on the *whole*. Mr Woods being one of the number, is therefore a very *improper* witness with which to impeach the correctness of any man, much less an unimpeached democrat. The same remark will also apply to Mr Cotter whose statement is published in the Journal for the purpose of making Mr. Friend say that he was incorrectly reported—a most absurd story to tell of that gentleman who it will be recollected, in his letter to us speaks of this very report without an intimation that there was anything incorrect about it. The probability is, that Mr Cotter, in his over anxiety to extricate his friends from a most unpleasant dilemma, and in his desire to draw out something that might relieve them, had misunderstood Mr. Friend.—But as we have before remarked, the idea of bringing forward *any* one, two or more of those fifty-three whigs for the purpose of contradicting or correcting even, the statement of such a man as Mr Friend, is really the best practical joke we have heard of for many a day. Even the sour and crabbid temper of the Junior publisher of the Journal, must have yielded to an immoderate fit of laughter, at such a ridiculous conceit. To impeach a democrat by the testimony of *any two* out of FIFTY-THREE *impeached* Whigs! Why neighbor, you yourself don't believe *all* of them, and can you expect that the people of this State will believe the statement of *one or two?* The thing is improbable, absurd, ridiculous even.—These whigs knew and felt that they were not worthy of credit as to what they *said* of themselves, and hence it becomes necessary for Esq. Vose to swear them over *printed* depositions.—Can such men expect to receive credit when they attempt to contradict other unimpeached men and that too without a *deposition?* Not at all.

But seriously this idea of hanging about a man with the design of picking up loose and disconnected expressions, for the purpose of parading them before the public to contradict the written statement of the same individual, is most singular to say the least, and only shows to what desperate straits those who resort to such a practice must be driven. And the attempt to get up a little collateral issue about the particular form of expression used by Mr F. on any paticular occasion cannot avail. The important fact that the federal leaders did, after the election, on many occasions, use language substantially the same as imputed to them by Mr Friend is, as we have before remarked, known to scores of citizens, and cannot be winked out of sight by any such collateral issues. [Age.

"COME OVER AND HELP US," is the Macedonian cry of the Whigs to "Liberty men," on the eve of an important election, and it is added, with much apparent sincerity, "we will do thee good." It is amusing to see how wonderful polite the former are, when they have an object to gain by it. Before an election, the abolitionests are courted, flattered, and treated as allies and friends. Rare like the flowing of the Nile their polite attentions are periodical, and of short continuance. After the Whigs have accomplished all they desire of Liberty men, that is, their votes the latter are then treated as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." We give the Whigs the credit, if there is any merit in hypocricy, of understanding and being skillful practitioners in the art of "wool pulling." When the occasion requirs, they can descend from their high estates, and take the people by the hand.—Before an election, they can give every man a cordinl grasp, pat the shoulder of the most lonely and humble, and call every body, (Locofocos of course excepted,) a clever fellow. "Liberty men," especially, are the finest fellows in the world. Their language to abolitionists is "what have you got against us? We are truly the friends of the slave as yourselves. Your doctrines are correct, but your numbers are too small to carry them out. You must therefore help us elect men who will break down Southern locofocoism, and in that way we shall be enabled to render you essential service."

Such, we understand, is the talk now going on in this city, county, and in other sections of the State. But will the Liberty party permit themselves to be used merely as the tools of the Whigs? What have they to gain by a union? Have they not had experience enough of the tender regard of the Whigs? Have they not been disappointed more than once by listening to their flattering tale? Have the abolitionists of Cumberland, when they have heretofore made common cause with their pretended friends, gained any thing but mortification and disappointment? They can revert to some interesting reminiscences on this point, of not a very ancient date.

The truth is, in our judgment, the only way for Liberty men to secure the triumph of their cause, is to unite with the Democrats in carrying out their principles, Equal privileges to all, 'exclusive favors to none," is our motto. Universal emancipation is the basis of all our efforts. We labor to elevate the depressed, to enlighten the ignorant, to reclaim the debased. Our object is to cultivate the love of liberty here to proclaim the doctrines of freedom in its highest sense, and to scatter the seeds of American liberty throughout the world. The Democratic principle is the leaven which is destined to leaven the whole lump. Its progress may be slow, but in the end sure. It has an affinity for the want of man, second only to the doctrines and influences of Christanity itself. If the friends of the slave can adopt a more safe principle, or one better calculated to advance the cause of freedom and civilization, we have to learn what it is. [Argus.

IMPORTANT FACT. We learn from a source entitled to full credit, that the efforts to obtain a Compromise bill in the Senate, failed entirely through the Whigs. Great labor was taken to frame a bill much more beneficial to Pennsylvania than the present. It was known that such a bill would receive Mr. DALLAS' casting vote, if there was a *tie;* but Messrs. Crittenden and Evans, the great Whig leaders, positively refused to listen to the project. This is a fact which we repeat distinctly It need not surprise our readers, however. Did not the Whig press here, and elsewnere, treat the same proposal with open scorn or indifference? They wanted the Tariff of 1842, or nothing—though they knew very well that the very Whigs who had voted for it, (Mr. Evans among them) pronounced it oppressive in its operations, and merely intended as a temporary measure—so temporary, indeed, that Mr. Crittenden, known as the Senator who refused to have "a Whig mark" upon M'Kay's bill, and who, it is now shown, was opposed to the Compromise, voted *to limit its operations to but two years.* Our Whig adversaries desired to have M'Kay's bill become a law. They wished to raise the cry of "Repeal" and "Panic" and "Ruin"—so that, in the end, they might rise into power on the storm they excited. But how bitterly all their present noise and fury, in behalf of "protection," is rebuked by the stubborn fact we have alluded to! [Pennsylvanian.

WHO PROLONGS THE WAR?

It is well known that certain members of the federal party refused aid to our gallant little army when it was in hourly danger of being cut up by a greatly superior Mexican force. For this act of treachery the "immortal fourteen" federalists received the most marked condemnation of the whole country.

Just on the eve of the adjournment of Congress, another outrage was perpetrated by a single member of that party. The President had asked an appropriation of two millions of dollars for the purpose of adjusting all matters in dispute, including boundaries with Mexico. This appropriation bill had passed the House and was taken up in the Senate at a late hour, when Mr. Davis, a FEDERAL SENATOR from Massachusetts arose and talked against time until within ONE MINUTE of twelve o'clock on Monday night, and thus *killed this measure of peace!* Thus the federalists refuse to vote for money to carry on the war with vigor, or to preserve our army from destruction, and throw obstacles in the way of procuring an honorable peace! *Who we ask, is in favor of prolonging this Mexican War,* which the organ of Massachusetts federalism tells the people of Maine is costing more than three millions of dollars a week.

☞ The federalists, are assailing the people's relief tariff with perfect desperation and fury because it gives the same protection to the LABORING MEN in this State—the farmers, shipbuilders, and lumber men,—that it does to COTTON SPINNERS, in Massachusetts, and iron mongers in Pennsylvania! and for this reason they say this law must be forthwith repealed! EQUAL PROTECTION TO ALL, is no part of the creed of federalism.

THE STATE ELECTION is rapidly approaching, and it is time that our Republican friends were astir, examining the field, and making such preparation for the conflict as the emergencies may require. Notices for many of the primary meetings will be observed in another part of the paper. The importance of a general attendance upon these, and of so conducting them that a full and free voice may be expressed, and a spirit of harmony prevail in them, cannot be impressed too strongly upon the minds of all. And let all remember the duty incumbent upon us, to submit and adhere to the will of the majority; to yield all preferences and predilections after all preferences have been submitted to the majority for decision. A timelythought of our duty in this respect, and of its important influence upon our common cause may prevent much inconsiderate action.

We must not expect to succeed without opposition—without having to overcome all the misrepresentations, falsehoods, and artful movements and alliances which our opponents always endeavor to oppose to our success. Disregarding all alliances, but that between brethren of a common faith; ready always to defend it and make sacrifices for it, let us be seasonably prepared again to march shoulder to shoulder to its support, and achieve a triumph as brilliant as the many of which we may boast, and which have for a half a century sustained and invigorated the true republican principles of our government. [Republican Journal.

The whig papers in our State really appear to feel sory that the fishing bounties *are not* repealed by the new Tariff. We do not doubt that they would have secretly rejoiced were the bounty repealed; they cannot, as it is, refrain from "smacking their chops," to use a vulgar phrase, at the bare idea of the capital they would have strived to make of a repeal of the bounties—the war of locofocoism upon the poor fishermen—the distructiveness of the locofocos, and the sincere sympathy and heart-felt love which the whigs always have had and entertain now for the dear people. As they cannot do this, at least with a very good grace, they are manufacturing all sorts of whys and wherefores that the Bounty Law was not repealed—the best answer to all which is, the very fact they attempt to explain away, viz: that the Bounty is *retained.* The sincerity of these jesuitical federalists is exhibited in the fact, that *when an attempt was made to repeal the fishing bounties, almost every whig in the House voted for the repeal.* They explain this away, by saying it was only a piece of trickery to defeat the whole bill; but suppose their trickery had resulted simply in the actual repeal of the Bounties, and then the tariff should have passed in that form? That such was not the result is due to the democrats, who voted against the whigs to retain the Bounties. It would be well for our hardy fishermen to think over the matter as it realy is, when these *dear whig lovers* of the fishermen spin long yarns to them. These whigs have about as much real affection for the fishermen, as a horse-mackerel has a desire for his success in filling his barrels. [Republican Journal.

COMFORTS OF AN EDITOR. If he does not fill his paper with news of importance, whether there be any or not, it is condemned for what it purports to be—a newspaper.

If he does not fill at least one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting.

If a public nuisance should exist, notice of it would offend; and not to notice it would be censured.

If he does not publish all the marriages and deaths that occur "in all the world for twenty miles round," whether he hears of them or not he is not fit for an editor.

If every paper does not contain a goodly portion of Suicide, Horrid murder and Melancholy Accidents, it is a dull, unwelcome sheet.

If half the gloomy transactions which occur are recorded, it is spurned as a vehicle only of calamities.

If his paper contain advertisements; the general reader murmurs! if he does not the man of business will not patronise it.

If he publishes the laws of the state, old and young maids grumble; if he does not civilians frown.

If he steers an impartial course, he is said to be on the fence; if he jumps off he is sure to be besmeared.

If a dozen kind friends call on him while he is correcting his proof sheet, and one *error* escapes detection, he is the biggest blunderhead in the world

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 25, 1846.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. DANA,

OF FRYEBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS

First District,

DAVID HAMMONS, of Lovell.

Fourth District,

JOHN D. McCRATE, of Wiscasset.

FOR SENATORS,—OXFORD COUNTY,

JOHN J. PERRY, of Oxford.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Hartford.
C. R. AYER, of Cornish.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,—OXFORD,

JOHN REED, of Roxbury.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,—OXFORD,

NATHAN M. MARBLE, of Paris.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,—OXFORD.

Eastern District,

STEPHEN D. HUTCHINSON, of Buckfield.

Western District,

JAMES O. McMILLAN, of Fryeburg.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OXFORD.

We have a few words to address to you on the eve of another important election. On the 14th of September, which is close at hand, you will again be called upon to show your devotion to Democratic principles, by bestowing your suffrages upon a gubernatorial candidate of your own choice, and one eminently entitled to a warm and generous support. In times past you have ever been foremost in maintaining the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and, even in the darkest hours, have uniformly been steadfast and unwavering in your attachment to the cause of freedom and good government. Amid the storm and tempest of party strife, when Federalism has reared its head the highest, threatening to involve the Democracy of the State in defeat and disgrace, *you* have always met the storm like good men and true. When a reckless and infuriated opposition have had the courage to assault the platform of the Republic—*faith in Man*—*you* have always remained firm and undaunted.—When blows have been dealt out the thickest and fastest, momentarily causing terror and dismay in the Democratic ranks in other Counties, *your* arm has never been palsied, *your* courage has never failed, *your* faith has never wavered. To the brave hearts and iron nerves of the invincible Democracy of *your* green hills and *your* smiling vallies, have your brethren in all parts of the State been accustomed to look for hope and strength, in the most critical hour of danger. If the waves have beat hard and threatened ruin and destruction in other quarters, *here* has been a fortress which has never been taken, *here* a rock which never could be moved. *Your* faith, *your* devotion, and *your* strength, have ever been the theme for praise, and the ground for hope, throughout the ranks and files of the Maine Democracy.

In the approaching contest therefore, you have a well earned reputation to save, and a new triumph to accomplish. Are you ready for that event? Have you become prepared to acquit yourselves with honor, and to leave the field with fresh laurels and new trophies of victories? Has a complete and systematic organization been effected? Have your committees of vigilance been chosen, and are they vigorously and earnestly prosecuting the responsible duties before them? Are the old and well tried fathers in the cause, advising, strengthening, and encouraging, in the work assigned them? Are the middle aged, the strong and vigorous, aroused, and prepared once more to battle manfully for the principles which they hold most dear? Are the young and active buckling on their armor, anointing themselves for the race, and waiting eagerly to win the prize before them? These are important enquiries, and it is for the gallant spirits of the Oxford Democracy to answer them in a manner worthy of themselves and of the great interests at stake.

You have every thing to encourage you to labor in this contest. For the first time for many years, you are permitted to rally under the Banner of one of your favorite sons. You know him to be in all respects worthy of your cordial and undivided support. You owe to him, as well as to the cause, to give him a triumphant vote. *Your old fashioned majorities deserves to be increased.* The eyes of your friends in every section of the State are now directed to you. It is incumbent on you to show, in a most triumphant manner, the estimation in which your candidate is held among those who know him best. Most nobly did you rally round him to secure his nomination, and most nobly did your friends in other counties pay a merited tribute to the man of your choice. It now remains for you to aid in a becoming manner in the completion of a work which you so successfully commenced.

You need not be apprised of the importance of the approaching election in every aspect. Its result will be regarded with interest throughout the Union.—"As goes Maine, so goes the Union," has passed into a proverb. Should we be defeated—a contingency which cannot possibly occur if every man shall discharge his duty—the result would be construed into a repudiation of the measures of the National Administration. Never were our friends in Maine more urgently called upon to maintain their exalted position, than now. Not only are we called upon to show, *by our votes*, our hearty approval of the Administration of Mr. Polk, but to rebuke in a most significant manner, the infamous attempts of those who are laboring wickedly and indefatigable to create a panic for mere partizan purposes. In this work, the Democracy of Oxford have an important part assigned them. Again, then, we ask, have the Democrats of the Banner County duly considered the responsibility of their position? Once more would we appeal to you, not in the language of fear and distrust, but in the consciousness that your destiny is in your own hands, to unfurl your banners, to press on vigorously and unitedly, and so meet the forces which may be arrayed against you on the 14th of September, as that a lasting and triumphant victory may crown your efforts. ☞

THE CONVENTIONS ON THE 20TH.

Every town and plantation in the County was fully represented in the Conventions holden in this place on Thursday last, and although there was some difference of sentiment among the members respecting men to be selected as candidates for the several offices, yet there was a noble disinterestedness and a yielding up of private preferences for the good of the whole.

The nominees are all well known in the County as unflinching and enthusiastic supporters of Democratic measures. Of the Senators, Gen. Perry, of Oxford, has already distinguished himself in the councils of State—having been a representative of his town for one or more years, and also a Senator in the Legislature which has just adjourned. He is a man of sound, sterling common sense, eminently practical in everything he undertakes—united with a clear and discriminating mind, always enabling him to act with prudence, firmness, and decision. As a legislator, he has ever been prompt in the discharge of the various duties he has been called upon to perform, both for his immediate constituents and the State at large, and has shown by his words and acts a disposition to push forward the business before him with all possible dispatch.

Mr. Thompson, of Hartford, is a gentleman well and favorably known to the Democracy of this Senatorial District, as a member of the late Senate. He is well read in the political history of his country and particularly of this State, and is well prepared to take his seat at the Senate board and discharge the duties of the office with promptness, intelligence and decision. Although there was some small opposition to his re-nomination, we predict for him a generous and warm hearted support at our next election; and sure are we that if a manly independence, spotless integrity, amenity of manners, and correct business habits, are at all to be regarded as necessary qualifications for one holding the office or trust of Senator, then indeed is Mr. Thompson richly deserving the vote of every Democrat in this Senatorial District.

Mr. Ayer, of Cornish, comes before the Democracy of this District and County for their suffrages for the first time. Though young in years, he possesses soundness of judgment, clearness of comprehension and large political sagacity. We ask for him the warm hearted and united support of the Democracy of "Old Oxford," and bespeak for him, as a member of the Senate, a character distinguished for forensic ability, and a bold, manly, straightforward discharge of the duties which will be required of him in his new station.

Mr. Reed, of Roxbury, who was nominated for County Commissioner, was brought forward by the Northern and Northeastern parts of the County as the man of their choice, and it is a sufficient guaranty for his fitness and ability to do whatever may be required of him in the performance of the duties of his office, that he received their almost undivided support.

Mr. Marble, of this town, who was nominated for County Treasurer, is well known to the Democracy of this County. His ability to discharge the duties of that office with care and promptitude is unquestioned, and the compliment paid him by the Convention in nominating him by so large a majority over competitors equally worthy, is a sure index of the estimation he is held in by our friends throughout the County.—Under his direction the financial matters of the County will not suffer.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Buckfield, who was nominated for Register of Deeds for the Eastern District, comes to us highly recommended by his own townsmen, and by the Democracy of the adjoining towns, as a man every way qualified to discharge acceptably the duties of the office.

Of Mr. McMillan, of Fryeburg, who was nominated for Register in the Western District by the unanimous vote of the members of the Convention from that District, it is, perhaps, unnecessary for us to speak. His popularity among our friends in that portion of the County will ensure his election by a triumphant vote.

Now, Brother Democrats, let us arouse—gird on our armor—and one and all work to elect the above named nominees. The ticket for this County, with the name of JOHN W. DANA, for Governor, at its head, is a tower of strength. It is composed of men who have, when in the ranks, fought many a battle in Democratic principles—men of hard hands and strong hearts, who have never been found undecided and vacillating when Democratic principles have been assailed by Federalism, under any of its names, *Whiggism*, Hard Cider*ism*, or any of the pernicious *isms* to which Federalism and her votaries resort to blind the eyes and deceive the understanding of the people,—men who have always been found at their posts at any crisis, either State or National, fighting manfully. Let us not then by our supineness and sluggishness, or apathy, allow our ever watchful foe to steal a march on us and thus reduce our usually large majority; or, by our carelessness and inattention suffer them to create dissensions and divisions in our ranks, and thus endanger the election of some candidate for Governor. But, on the contrary, let us put a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and elect the entire ticket by a majority never equalled by any "Old Oxford" has ever yet given. Let us unanimously perfect *Polo Alto* defeat to the Whigs, under whatever guise they may show themselves.

THE CONVENTION AT LOVELL.

The Convention at Lovell, for the nomination of a candidate for Representative to Congress from the first Congressional District, was fully attended by the Delegates comprising Oxford portion of the District. Considerable interest was felt by the friends of the various candidates brought before the Convention for the success of their favorites, and the nearly equal support which the candidates received rendered it doubtful as to who would eventually succeed. Every thing, however, was conducted in an orderly and becoming manner, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings. Hon. DAVID HAMMONS, of Lovell, was nominated on the *thirty-sixth* ballot. We have not received the proceedings of the Convention, but hope to be able to present them to our readers in our next number.

LINCOLN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Convention of our friends in Lincoln County was holden at Wiscasset, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to Congress from this District, and County Officers for that County. The Convention was fully attended, and, as we learn from the Bath Enquirer, our friends are wide awake and prepared to enter the contest with vigor.

Hon. JOHN D. McCRATE, our present able Representative in Congress, was re-nominated by a handsome majority. "Old Oxford" will ratify the nomination on the 14th of Sept. next, by a tremendous vote, or we mistake the ancient and honorable regard of her sons for Democratic principles and measures, as manifested in their past majorities.

Below may be found the Resolves passed at this Convention. They are, like all good things, done up in small compass, spicy, and pregnant with sound Democratic principles, and speak nobly for our friends in that County. They are a pledge to the Democracy of this District, and of the State, that Lincoln County will fully sustain herself at the polls on election day; and we doubt not that the pledge will be fully and nobly redeemed.

Democrats of Oxford, shall not your brethren in Lincoln receive your cordial and united cooperation? Shall not your present able Representative receive your undivided support?

Resolved, That the recent settlement of the Oregon Boundary demands and receives the unqualified approval of the democracy of this State.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in his veto of the River and Harbor bill has acted in good faith towards the Democratic party, who have been and are opposed to a system of internal improvements which diverts the revenues of our government from their legitimate purposes and burthens the country with enormous debts.

Resolved, That in the recent passage of the Tariff Bill the Democracy feel that the administration has nobly carried into effect one of the pledges to the people upon which the Presidential election turned.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the administration in the pending difficulties with Mexico—that the dishonorable and over bearing course of the government of that country toward the United States, left no other alternative but a resort to arms—and the prompt vigorous and energetic arrangements of our government towards bringing that difficulty to a speedy conclusion, met the applause of the whole country.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. JOHN D. McCRATE, our Representative in Congress, merits and receives our entire approval; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That the support of regular nominations is a cardinal point in the democratic creed

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of JOHN W DANA for Governor, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to ensure the election of the candidates this day nominated, and we cheerfully recommend them to the confidence and support of the Democracy of this county.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

A Democratic Mass meeting will be held at Hebron on the 2d of September at ten o'clock A. M.—Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Augusta, Col. Andrews, of Paris, and other speakers are expected to be present and address the people upon the leading political questions of the day.

We are glad to see the true spirit manifested by our friends at Dixfield, and earnestly hope that the example will be followed in other places, for it is evident that our common enemy are expecting that the Democratic party will rely upon their strength, and hence make but little effort. Democrats, convince them of their error.

REGISTER OF PROBATE.—George R. Shaw, Esq. of Dixfield, has been appointed Register of Probate for this County. He was duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on Thursday last.

"TRIUMPH OF WHIG PRINCIPLES IN MAINE."—Yesterday evening, in Boston, when gave a whig majority of [illegible] in 1845, has just cast a democratic majority of [illegible] counties, in the 4th district, gives Dunlap, dem. [illegible] over Vandeventer, whig, which is about double his majority in the same county in 1844. The delegation will stand the same as at present, viz. six democrats and two whigs.

☞ The Boston Post says that nearly fifteen thousand [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] for the Democratic ticket, and that five more will be received [illegible] which will [illegible] twenty thousand [illegible]

DEATH OF [illegible].—The Portland Tribune of [illegible] a copy of Hon. J. A. R. Chandler, each upon the [illegible]

Oxford County Conventions.

Agreeably to previous notice the Democratic Republicans of the Towns and Plantations comprising Oxford Senatorial District met in Convention, by their Delegates, at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, Aug 20, 1846. The Convention was called to order by Hon Cornelius Holland, of Canton, on whose motion Hon. LYMAN RAWSON, of Rumford, was chosen President, and NOAH B HUBBARD, of Hiram, Secretary

A committee, consisting of Hon. C. Holland, Alvan Bolster, of Rumford, Samuel Gibson, of Denmark, John O'Brien, of Cornish, and Ajeon Dillingham, of Turner, was raised to receive and examine the credentials of members and report upon the same, who subsequently reported the following

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Andover—Samuel R Chapman, I W. Talbot.
Andover N. Surplus—Thomas Martin.
Albany—Osgood Brown, James M Edwards.
Buckfield—Ximenes Philbrick, James Hussey, Jr., Americus Farrar, Winchester Spaulding.
Brownfield—Elijah Bradbury, John Thorn, B W. Rieker.
Bethel—Aaron Mason, Gideon A. Hastings, Mighill Mason, Meciah Blake.
Byron—James Greene.
Baldwin—E R. Bachelder, W. R Burnam, I. Recordo.
Canton—Cornelius Holland, Geo Decoster, Peleg Merchell.
Cornish—John O'Brion, Geo Chadbourne, Samuel P Small
Dixfield—Thomas J Cox, Isaac C. Washburn, Frank Jn Holloman.
Denmark—Sewall Fly, Samuel Gibson, P. G. Chase.
Fryeburg—Stephen H. Chase, Jno. McMillan, Wm Stevens.
Fryeburg Academy Grant—Edward F. Mains.
Franklin Plantation—Geo Hopkins, Greenleaf Andrews.
Greenwood—Alvah Hobbs, Amos K. Cross, Charles A V. Putnam
Gilead—Daniel W. Burbank.
Hebron—Cushing Phillips, George Moor
Hartford—Sampson Reed, Edmund Irish, Jr, Wm Millett.
Hanover—William Barker.
Hamlin's Grant—Daniel H Crockett.
Hiram—John Kimball, N B Hubbard, D H Cole
Livermore—Reuben P. Brown, Daniel Briggs, John Munroe, Jr.
Lexington—Freeman McKenney, Samuel Bradbury, Ivory Cole, Joshua Frost.
Lovell—Joseph Tebbetts, James Walker
Mexico—Cornelius H. Whitman, Lewis Reed.
Mason—Geo W. Brown
Norway—Jonathan B Smith, Cyrus Cobb, George Frost
Newry—Daniel Whitney, E P Kilgore.
Oxford—Benj. Winthrop, Seth H Faunce, Nathan Lombard.
Paris—America Barker, Austin Partridge, Samuel M. Newhall, Ezekiel L. Porter
Peru—Reuben Turner, Jr., Levi Randall, John D Wormell
Plantation No 2—James Brown.
Plantation Letter B—John J Bragg
Parsonsfield—Francis Newbegin, Maynus Ridlon, John Kezar, John Sutton, Jr.
Porter—E F Cummings, Charles Kezar, Ambrose Hermans
Rumford—Lyman Rawson, Alvan Bolster, Wm Frost,
Roxbury—Wm V Porter.
Stow—Thomas Farrington, Sewal Brown
Sumner—Timothy Crockett, David Morrill, Abel W Bates
Stoneham—James Evans, Benj Palmer.
Sweden—Benj Holden, John Hall.
Turner—Ajeon Dillingham, Elisha Sampson, Jason Morrell, Daniel Allen
Brookstock—Clemency C. Whitman, Thomas T. Lurvey, Emanuel Bowater
Waterford—Joseph C. Walker, Charles A. Ford, Samuel Dudley.

Whole number 111. The report was accepted.

A committee consisting of Messrs I C. Washburn, S H Chase and Geo. Decoster, was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for a Senator in the Southern portion of the District. The Committee attended to that duty and reported that the

Whole number of votes was	105
Necessary to a choice	53
John J Perry had	99
Wm Thompson	4
Cyrus Ingalls	1
J H Farnum	1

and John J Perry, of Oxford, was declared to be the candidate duly selected.

The same committee then proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for the Eastern portion of the Senatorial District, and reported the

Whole number of votes	106
Necessary to a choice	54
Western Thompson had	57
C R Ayer	45
J H Farnum	3
J J Perry	1

and William Thompson, of Hartford, was declared to be the candidate duly selected

The same committee then proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate in the Western district and reported the

Whole number of votes	105
Necessary to a choice	53
C R Ayer had	51
Jno Warren	23
Cyrus Ingalls	19
Abner Davis	6
Princus Frost	6
Pano Clark	1
J H. Farnum	1

No choice, and the Convention proceeded to ballot again. The committee reported the

Whole number of votes	104
Necessary to a choice	53
C R Ayer of Cornish, had	92

and was declared to be the candidate duly selected for the Western portion of the District.

A committee consisting of Messrs A Bolster, I W Farrar, A Partridge, S Frost, and I C Washburn, was then raised to draft Resolutions, and report the same to the County Convention

Voted That the Oxford County Senatorial Convention adjourn without day.

LYMAN RAWSON, President
N B. HUBBARD, Secretary

OXFORD COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Met agreeably to previous notice, and made choice of Hon. Lyman Rawson, President, and William Frost, Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Messrs C. Holland, A. Bisbee, and John Hill, was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for County Commissioner. The committee having attended to that duty reported that the

Whole number of votes was	101
Necessary to a choice	51
John Reed had	43
Henry C. Reed	15
Benja. Lovejoy	15
Joseph Dearborn	14
Noah Prince	12
America Thayer	2

No choice. The same committee proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes on the second ballot and reported the

Whole number of votes	90
Necessary to a choice	46
John Reed had	67
Henry C. Reed	11
Joseph Dearborn	8
Noah Prince	2
Benj. Lovejoy	1
James M. Holland	1

John Reed, of Roxbury, was declared to be the candidate duly selected for County Commissioner, and the report was accepted.

Voted, That the same committee receive, sort and count the votes for County Treasurer. The committee attended to that duty and reported the

Whole number of votes	94
Necessary to a choice	48
Nathan M. Marble had	72
Hiram Hubbard	13
Thomas H. Brown	7
John Reed	2

Nathan M. Marble, of Paris, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared to be the candidate selected for County Treasurer, and the report was accepted.

The convention then made choice of the following gentlemen to act as County Committee for the ensuing year, viz.—

Elbridge Gerry, Isaac N Stanley, William K Kimball, William Frost, and William B. Bennett.

Voted, That the County Convention adjourn without day.

LYMAN RAWSON, President.
WM FROST, Secretary.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION

Met agreeably to previous notice, and made choice of Hon. Lyman Rawson, President, and William Frost, Secretary.

The Delegates from the Towns comprising the Western District for Registry of Deeds, reported, through their Chairman, that they had, unanimously, made choice of James O McMillan, of Fryeburg, as their candidate for Register of Deeds in the Western District.

The report was accepted.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Holland, A. Bisbee, and M. Mason, was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Register of Deeds in the Eastern Registry District. The Committee having attended to that duty reported the

Whole number of votes	67
Necessary to a choice	34
Stephen D. Hutchinson had	18
Geo. W Millett	15
Levi Stowell	15
James M Holland	9
Isaac N Stanley	6
Charles T. Mellen	4

No choice. The Convention then proceeded to ballot a second time, and the committee reported the

Whole number of votes	63
Necessary to a choice	32
Stephen D Hutchinson had	25
Geo W Millett	15
Levi Stowell	11
James M Holland	7
Isaac N Stanley	5

No choice. The Convention then balloted the third time, and the committee reported the

Whole number of votes	61
Necessary to a choice	31
Stephen D Hutchinson had	31
Geo W Millett	11
James M Holland	10
Isaac N. Stanley	3
Levi Stowell	3

Stephen D Hutchinson, of Buckfield, was declared to have received a majority of all the votes thrown, and the report of the committee was accepted.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, from the press of business before the Convention, were unable to report a full set of resolutions, but would simply say that they heartily approve the great and wholesome measures of the present Government, and that they are exhilarated to make every democrat feel a renewed attachment to its principles.

The following resolutions passed by a unanimous vote.—

Resolved, That we unanimously approve of the nominations this day made in the several Conventions, and we cordially pledge ourselves to go to the polls and use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the nominees to the respective offices to which they have been nominated

Resolved, That we heartily approve the nomination of JOHN W DANA as the democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and that we will most cordially use every honorable means in our power to secure his election.

Voted, That the thanks of these Conventions be tendered to the President and Secretaries for the able and impartial manner with which they have presided over our deliberations of this day.

Voted, That the proceedings of these Conventions, signed by the officers, be published in the Oxford Democrat, Eastern Argus, and Augusta Age.

Voted, To adjourn without day.

LYMAN RAWSON, President
WILLIAM FROST, Secretary

VERY AFFECTING.—A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill, borrowed a keg of rum of his neighbor. The poor man was knocked into the water wheel and the keg went with him. He was drowned, and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed, "My gracious, what a fuss there'll be about that keg!"

The potato rot has again appeared in Canada, in the lower and eastern provinces especially.

ELECTIONS.

Missouri.—Five democrats elected to congress, and no whig.

It is still doubtful whether the new constitution has been accepted or rejected. There are also a hundred counties in this gallant democratic state, in which whiggery is scarcely able to obtain a foothold.

Illinois.—French's democratic majority for governor will reach TEN THOUSAND. As to congressmen, they will probably stand as they did in the last congress, six democrats to one whig.

Arkansas.—An election for members of the legislature and a member of congress took place in Arkansas on the 3d inst. Col. Robert W. Johnson, the democratic candidate for congress had no opponent, and is, of course, elected.

Indiana.—This State is also democratic in the popular vote. Gov. Whitcomb's majority will be about 3000. The senate will stand 26 democrats to 24 whigs—last year a tie. House about 55 whigs and 45 democrats. Last year precisely the reverse—year before last precisely the same as above.

Iowa.—The returns in the Territorial Gazette of the 8th instant indicate that the new constitution has again been rejected. In 14 of the 21 counties in the territory the majority against the new constitution is about 500. The Gazette estimates the remaining counties, and the defeat of the constitution by less than 100 votes. The general result of the election is 9 democrats to 4 federalists in the council, and 19 democrats to 7 federalists in the house—making a democratic majority on joint ballot of 17.

EXPRESS FROM THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—Intelligence from Fort Leavenworth to the 9th inst. has been received at St Louis. An express had arrived from Gen. Kearney's camp. When the express left he was within 130 miles of Bent's Fort, all his forces progressing rapidly and comfortably. Nine deaths had occurred among the volunteers during their progress across the prairies. Rumors were circulating among the traders and the Mexicans, to the effect that Gen Urrea was marching at the head of a large Mexican force for the protection of the Santa Fe. General Kearney was rushing on with all possible despatch, and if his provision wagons kept up he would not delay at Bent's Fort, but go direct on to Santa Fe.

In Gorham village, on Saturday evening, 15th, a row of wooden buildings was burnt, occupied by Russell Linnell, Nahum Chadbourn, Gilbert & Sturges, Stevens Smith, and Mrs. Bangs and Mrs. Phinney, milliners: the two last not insured; on the other property there was some insurance. In Cornish, Daniel Cheney's house was burnt on the 10th, and Benjamin Wentworth's barn was destroyed by lightning, with 25 tons of hay.

POWERFUL LANGUAGE.—George Lippard, a young writer of some celebrity, with a mind of peculiar conformation, has published a novel called "Blanche of Brandywine," which he dedicated to Henry Clay. He uses, in the course of the dedication, this language:—

"You are bound to my heart by strong ties: not by the ties of party, for in this city certain demagogues who shout your name when they cannot betray you, have swindled some ten thousand orphans out of an education by the shameless expenditure of Girard's bequest. Instead of erecting a school house for the education of this generation of orphans, among whose ranks I am proud to class myself, they squandered the trust of that good old man, Girard, and, with his money, built a marble sepulchre, which towers above our city a monument of its shame. These men have robbed me and my brother orphans. I owe them no love, for I was always taught to regard a robber as a robber, whether he wore rags or sat in a council chamber."

Whoever contemplates the aspect of our country hopefully, must see that it never stood before the world in such a powerful attitude as at this moment. We have an administration that fully appreciates the genius of our democratic institutions, and acknowledges the necessity of their progress. To the support of the country on all great questions the people rally with surprising unanimity, with revolutionary patriotism, and undoubted intelligence. Our most constant enemy, the biggest bull in the world, always ready to fight a bit of striped bunting, now hauls in his horns. The war which Mexico provoked, supported by Mr Webster and by every other reasonable man of the opposition party, is prosecuted with celerity, with certainty and without a single reverse. The conduct of our officers and soldiers excites the admiration of the military veterans of Europe; and, if it shall be necessary, thousands are ready to win battles as glorious as those of the Rio Grande. This is a war which does not weaken the republic, but strengthens it, both on land and water. We have mighty resources, with skill and industry to develop them, and a congress wise enough to modify partial and restrictive laws. All these blessings come naturally from freedom of thought, of speech, of action, and of worship: they are the sweet and lovely fruit of self government, for which man here demonstrates his capacity.—*Boston Post*.

The schooner Velasco, Capt. Tew, arrived on Saturday from Kingston, Ja., bringing papers to the 15th ult. We find nothing in our line of interest, further than a statement in the Morning Journal, that information had been obtained from a reliable source on board the British brig of war Daring, that Upper California had declared its independence, and that Commodore Sloat had planted the American flag there, and taken possession of the country, agreeably to the wishes of the people. Vice Admiral Seymour had proceeded to the southward for the purpose, it was said, of collecting his squadron. The only intelligence we had previously received in relation to this subject, was that California had declared itself independent, and we now for the first time hear of the movements of Commodore Sloat, through a channel which is likely to be correct, as the recently established mail facilities on the Pacific and across the isthmus of Panama, give the British government and officers opportunities of obtaining information in advance of those of the United States.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—A liberal and gentlemanly whig—a New England whig, withal—acknowledged to us yesterday, that, although in former years he had been one of the ultra advocates of the U. S. bank, and the "indignant opponent of Gen. Jackson," he now feels glad that the independent treasury system has been established, and that every prospect of its remaining the custom of the land forever hereafter.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SUITES OF PROVIDENCE.—I was much pleased with uncle Jim's ideas on that subject.—"Good morning, uncle Jim." "Good morning." "Well, you've got your daughter married off, have you?" "Yes."—"Really, Providence smiles upon you." "Smiled! No, bless you, she snickered right out!"

The Georgia Journal, speaking of the new tariff, says:—

"The whig party of Georgia is an anti tariff party—opposed as much to a protective tariff as any other party. Those who write otherwise, in our opinion, misrepresent them. They are worse than misrepresented too, when it is said they are opposed to the late tariff bill because it does not sufficiently protect certain articles, or that is not sufficiently protective in its character. Why, protection sticks out in almost every feature of it. Upon this ground we shall oppose it; and we believe upon this ground it will be condemned by the Georgia whigs."

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

It is to be hoped that the republicans of Maine will not permit the confidence of strength to lull them into a false and perhaps fatal sense of security. The numerous factions opposed to our success, are already at work, laboriously endeavoring, as usual, to effect a concert of action against us. No project will be left untried that may promote their designs; and if they should be successful, there will be no limit to their misrepresentations of the sentiments of Maine on the great measures of the day, and there could be no exaggeration in estimating its mischievous consequences upon our cause throughout the Union.

A peculiar duty rests upon the citizens of Maine, we might almost say without distinction of party, to support the democratic party and policy in the approaching election. Under the auspices of that policy, and the faithful supervision of the agents elected for some few years past to carry that policy into effect, our noble State has presented the appearance of unusual prosperity. A rigid economy has been enforced, and with but few exceptions, the measures which have been passed, have possessed a positive value being characterized by a sincere desire for the public prosperity, rather than a mere love of change and innovation. The public debt (with available means for that object) has been reduced from about $1,700,000 to about $900,000, or nearly 50 per cent; and the burden of taxes upon the people has been reduced one half this year, or $100,000 only, instead of the $200,000 which has heretofore been imposed. The public lands, under a liberal policy and careful guardianship, have been more widely opened than ever before to the hardy settlers and lumbermen, and made to yield larger returns to the public treasury.

In view of these important facts, it is not only the *duty*, but the *interest* of the people to sustain that party and policy which have effected so much for the credit of the State abroad, and for interests of the people at home. Ready as the people are and ever should be, to rebuke at the polls unfaithful servants, it is none the less their duty to approve as readily the agents and policy which have promoted their interest; for we cannot hope to be well served, if good service receive the same return as unfaithfulness. A regard to their own interests as citizens of a State, counsels continued support of Democratic policy in our State affairs, whatever may be our views of national politics. Whigs abolitionists, and men of all shades of belief, in regarding the true interests of the State may consistantly support democratic policy, and support their views on *national* politics whenever a Presidential election renders that expression appropriate and perhaps effective. Upon democrats, however, a double duty, if we may so express it, rests; and with them it should be a matter of pride as well as duty to rally *en masse* to the polls in September, and to devote all proper exertion beforehand to promote success.

Measures of national policy, also, would seem to demand from democrats a warm and hearty response. Aside from all others, that of the *Reform Tariff* should meet with an answering shout of approval in our approaching election. The prosperity of Maine is deeply involved in this measure. She has no important interest that is protected under the tariff of 1842. On the contrary, that tariff is especially burdensome to her agriculture, commerce, navigation, and lumbering interests, all which are promoted by a liberal measure like the Tariff, which releases trade from its shackles, and relieves the industry of our State from the enormous burdens placed upon it for the benefit of other sections merely.—The same regard that other States display for local interests, should be exhibited by Maine, and especially when it can be united with the cause of justice, as in this instance. Let every friend to this great Reform measure,—every citizen who would promote the true interests of his growing State,—give to this measure the approval of his vote. With a good candidate, and with so many reasons of a local and general character to rally to the support of our State ticket this fall, we should be shamefully remiss in our duty to ourselves, to our State, and to our common cause, were we to fail of united and triumphant action. [Republican Journal.

From the Argus.

LET US BE TRUE TO OURSELVES—NO. I.

"*Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations;* but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, while their appeals through their own Government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved."

The above is an extract from the President's message on the 11th of May last, and is as true as the Gospel itself. Every well informed politician must know that numerous causes justifying a war on our part against Mexico, have existed for twenty-five years! In the year 1837, just on the eve of President Jackson's retirement from office, we had no less than fifty-seven separate and distinct cause of complaint against that ill-starred republic—such as the insults to our flag, to our officers, to our citizens—the confiscation of our vessels—the slander of our Government by the Mexican minister, Senor *Gorostiza**—the abuse of our consuls at Matamoras, and other places—the attempt to seize official despatches, endorsed by our Secretary of State, and directed to Powhatan Ellis, Esq., our *Charge d' Affaires* at Mexico—the imprisonment of American citizens, and the robbery of their property, on the most frivolous pretences. All these outrages called loudly for redress; and had General Jackson not retired from office early in 1837, war would have long ago been declared, and thus, in the language of President Polk, "we should have escaped all difficulties in which we are now involved against Mexico." A committee of Congress reported upon the President's message, in 1838, that there was *good cause* for a declaration of war on our part. They recommended, however, the delay of another year, to give the Mexican Government one more opportunity to make us reparation. That they would do so, the Mexican minister gave the strongest assurances to Mr. Forsyth, our Sectary of State, stating that his Government would leave nothing undone which might contribute to the most *speedy* and equitable adjustment of all existing differences.—At length, in the year 1838, a proposition for *arbitration* was proposed by Mexico whose Government designated *Prussia* as umpire. To this our Government readily assented; and although we have waited patiently more then eight years since an umpire was agreed upon, not a step further has Mexico taken upon the subject. From recollection and imperfect memoranda our readers shall have, in black and white, a few of the fifty-seven causes of complaint against Mexico, originating during Gen. Jackson's administration, for which our Government has so long appealed for satisfaction in vain. Those not enumerated are not of a similar character to those that follow.

1. In 1831, a Mexican Alcade imprisoned Doct. Baldwin, an American citizen, without authority.

2. In 1832, after chartering the schooner 'Topaz,' of Bangor, in our state, to carry troops from Matamoras to Galveston Bay, the Mexicans murdered both master and mate, on the passage imprisoned the crew, and converted the vessel to Government uses.

3. The schooners 'Brazoria' and 'Consolation,' and the steamer 'Hidalgo,' all American vessels, two of which belonged to Mr Leggett, of New York, were converted to the Mexican service; and the brig 'John,' belonging to the same owner, was also seized, although the latter was afterwards restored in a damaged condition. And for all this no compensation has ever been paid, or agreed to be paid.

4. In 1834, Capt. McCelge and his schooner 'Industry' was taken; and because, with the spirit of a Hampden, he resisted payment of exorbitant and illegal duties, his vessel was sold, and he had never received a dollarss compensation. Another cause of complaint is that the brig 'Paragon,' of New York, was *fired into*, twelve years ago, by the Mexican public armed schooner Tampico, and no redress was ever made—nay, not even an apology to our Government!

5. In 1835, the brig 'Opher,' of N. York, was seized on a pretence of her custom house papers being informal, when, in fact, the alleged informality only existed in a mistake of the *Spanish* interpreter, and she was confiscated; and about the same time the schooner 'Martha,' of New Orleans, was seized in Galveston bay, by the armed Mexican schooner Montezuma, for a similar reason, and four of her passengers were *placed in irons!*

6. The schooner "Hannah & Elizabeth,' also of New Orleans, was soon after stranded in attempting to enter Matagorda Bay, and while in this helpless condition she was *fired into* by the Mexican armed schooner Bravo, and boarded by Mexican soldiers, who seized the master crew and passengers, pillaged their property, chained them in the vessel's hold, and afterwards cast them into jail at Matamoras, where they suffered a long imprisonment.

In short, the catalogue of all our grievances can never be fully ascertained, but we will, in a future article, recur to a few more, as a sample of their infamous character. †††

* This consisted in his writing and circulating, while a Mexican minister near our Government, a vile and slanderous pamphlet, abusive of the people of the United States, and of the Government, also for demanding a speedy redress of our grievances.

AD-VALOREM VS. SPECIFIC DUTIES.

We recommend to those whigs who have so much to say against the *ad-valorem principle* of the new tariff law, and who adopt Webster's assertion that such duties "are not in any case desirable," the following extract from one of Henry Clay's speeches:

"Compare the difference between the specific and the ad-valorem system of duties and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares the duty shall be upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific duty imposes an unequal in value. Coffee, for example, (and it is an article which always suggests itself to my thoughts,) is one of the articles on which a specific duty has been levied. Now it is perfectly well known that the Mocha coffee is worth at least twice as much as the coffee of St. Domingo or Cuba, yet both pay the same duty.

The tax has no respect to the value, but is arbitrarially levied on all articles of a specific kind, alike, however various and unequal may be their value. I say that in theory and according to every sound principle of justice, an ad valorem mode of taxation is entitled to the preference.—There is, I admit, one objection to it; as the value of an article is a matter subject to opinion, and as opinions will ever vary either honestly or fraudulently, there is some difficulty in preventing frauds. But with the home valuation, proposed by my friend from Rhode Island, (Mr Simmons,) the ad valorem system can be adopted with all practicable safety, and will be liable to those charges only of fraud which are inevitable under any and every system.

Again: What has been the fact from the origin of our government till now? The articles from which the greatest amount of revenue has been drawn, such as woollens, linens, silks, cottons, worsted, and a few others have been taxed on the ad valorem principle, and there has been no difficulty in the operation. I believe, upon the whole, that it is the best mode. I believe, that if we adopt a fixed rate ad valorem, wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subject to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incidents to specific duties. One of the most prolific sources of the violation of our revenue laws has been, as every body knows, the effort to get in goods of a finer quality and higher value admitted under the lowest rate of duty required from those of a lower value. The honorable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr Woodbury,) and the honorable Senator from New York, (Mr Wright,) both well know this.

But if the duty was laid ad valorem, there could be no motive for such an effort, and the fraud, in present form would have no place. In England, as all who have read the able report made by Mr Hume, a Scottish member in the House of Commons must perceive, they seem to be giving up specific duties, and the tendency in the public mind appeared to be, instead of having a variety of ad valorem duties, to have one permanent fixed rate of duties for all articles.—I am willing, I repeat, to adhere to this great principle as laid down in the compromise act."

It is a curious fact, that an enormous proportion of the duties collected from the foundation of the government have been *ad valorem*; and not only that, but *two thirds* at least of the duties collected under the tariff of 1842 are *ad valorem*. Yet the whigs grumble at the new tariff, as though it established ad valorem duties for the first time, and as though that form of duties by which taxes are imposed according to the value of the article taxed, and not alike upon the fine and coarse article, by which an article costing twenty cents is made to pay as much tax as an article costing one dollar, was an unjust provision! It is its justice which makes the whigs exclaim against it.

TWO RUIN MEASURES AT ONCE!

In the whig campaign of 1840, all will remember that it was the Sub-Treasury scheme that was going to "ruin the country." Not a word did the feds then say about the tariff. It was all Sub Treasury that was going to reduce our laborers to "Sixpence a day and sheep's head and pluck," and distribute "gold for the office holders and rags for the people." This horrible Sub Treasury is again in operation, heaped upon another horrible measure of ruin, the new tariff. But scarce a word do we now hear of the Sub-Treasury, or of the ruin that it will produce to the country,—all the mischief is *to be* done by the Tariff, while the Sub-Treasury that is immediately to go in operation, has become quite as tame and companionable as one of Van Amburg's tigers.

If the Sub-Treasury measure was a ruinous one in 1840, is it less so in 1846? If it would then rednce wages to sixpence a day, will it do so now? As the whig leaders are the especial friends of labor, always watchful for its true interests, and themselves the real laborers of the country, we are alarmed at this apathy in regard to this Sub-Treasury measure. We are afraid that the people will think there is a good deal of brazen humbug about the ruin cry, if the Sub-Treasury is suffered thus quietly to reduce wages to "*six pence a day*," and all the panic is heaped on the mere Tariff question, which was not thought worth mentioning in 1840, although at that time there were duties of twenty per cent only to "protect home industry." Come, come, gentlemen, grind out a quantity of panic on the Sub-Treasury—do! [Republican Journal.

TRUTH WILL OUT. The Newburyport Herald a whig paper, contains the following statement and remarks, under date of the 5th inst.

The New Mills. The stockholders of the Globe and Ocean Mills, meet to-morrow, to take measures for the increase of their capital stock, so as to put the mills into immediate operation. These mills have now received and set up nearly all their machinery, and in a few weeks will be prepared for the manufacture of cloth. The size of the mills having been made larger than was originally designed; in consequence of this fact and necessity at the present time of providing some working capital besides that invested in buildings and machinery; increase of capital is requisite.

We have made some inquiry as to the competition which these mills will encounter from the English manufacturers under the new tariff, and find that the goods they will manufacture, cost within a small fraction as much in England, as they do here. The English manufacturers work into their goods a portion of East India cotton, which cost only one half as much as American cotton, and by this means sometimes undersell us in such fabricks, but the quality of the cloth in these cases is so inferior, that even the Chinese and Brazilians prefer to pay the enhanced price of American goods, except when they are deceived by the imitation of American goods which some of the Englishmen adopt.

With a fairly levied 25 per cent. duty, we believe these mills will do a better business than the navigation interest generally, especially as the domestic competition will probably be much lessened for several years to come. The machinery has all the latest improvements, and intelligent and experienced agents have been appointed to superintend the manufacture.

☞ Alpheus Spring, Jr. son of Alpheus Spring, Esq. at Hiram Bridge—Josiah P. Chadbourne, son of Josiah Chadbourne, Esq. of Baldwin—and Augustus Hall, son of Major Hall of Windham—have joined the crops of Topographical Engineers, now being organized at West Point.

JOHN W. DANA, the democratic candidate for governor of Maine, is a great grandson of Gen. Putnam, and grandson of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth college. He is a farmer, is 39 years old, and the people will give him a majority of thousands.—*Boston Post*.

☞ Glass milk-pans have been introduced in the English dairies, and are esteemed preferable to any other.

IS IT POSSIBLE?—A woman, 70 years of age, residing in Ruskineaug, W. T., lately presented her husband with three children, two boys and a girl. She had not had a child for twenty years previous.

They say the tables in a certain church, on which are engraved the ten commandments, were hooked by a well known deacon, *because he couldn't keep 'em*.

The Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot thinks it is no sign because a man eats frogs that he can jump over a six foot fence.

DEATH OF A GOVERNOR.—Gov. Henderson, of Texas, died at Matamoras, of the disease prevalent in the army a few days since. It is said Gen Lamar will succeed him as commander-in-chief.

The Hutchinson family cleared $30,000 by their trip to England.

☞ The Boston Post says some people object to travelling on the telegraph wires because it tears their trowsers so badly, and thinks that leather *seats* would remedy the difficulty.

HOW IS IT? The labor of the country is to be stopped of course. What does the Tribune think of the man who said—"Oh! cuss the *loky fokys*, I'm ruined! I've made a good livin' at diggin' cellars, and cellars ready digged are to be imported."—*N. Y. Morning News*.

John P. Hale, the New Hampshire "independent democrat," is announced by the Whig papers in the Eastern part of this State, as on an electioneering tour among the Whigs of that section. We guess he won't get up much of a hail storm in this State, the Whigs are too cool, and the Democrats too wary for him.

THE HASTY PLATE OF SOUP.—The following hit at General Scott comes in the form of a toast delivered in Philadelphia county on the celebration of the late anniversary of the 4th of July:—

Zac. Taylor—A capital workman, now cutting out for Mexico! Good at basting, excellent on a seam, inimitable at button holes, and though he presses hard, he left his *goose* at Washington.

☞ The Jacksonville, E. F., News, of the 7th inst. says: "It has rained more or less in this place for the last forty-one days, and there is yet no probability of its ceasing. The cultivators of the soil, it is said, have not encountered great losses in crops, but would prefer experiencing some weather that might be considered more favorable."

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Cicero, in his treatise on Old Age, says that a man is a sentinel placed on his post by God; the great commander of the world, nor can he honorably leave his post till his commander takes him from it.

An English essayest, contesting the assertion that women have more imagination than men, asks triumphantly, "Where is Mrs. Shakspeare?"

☞ Ex-President Tyler is now in New York, on a visit.—Gen. Cass, who has been on a visit to New England, left Boston on Wednesday last for his home in Michigan.

Trenton, N. J., Oct 2, 1845.

Mr Seth W. Fowle, Boston:

Dear Sir,—Permit me to address myself, through you, to all who are suffering with any pulmonary complaint, and advise and recommend all such to use at once Dr. Wistar's great remedy. A medicine which I sincerely believe will cure, if a cure be possible; and not waste their time and money on the many trashy and worthless nostrums of the day. One year ago last fall, I took a sudden cold, which settled at once upon my lungs. I was soon obliged to take my room. A severe cough followed, and I soon lost my appetite, and consequently my strength. I became very much reduced, suffered severe pain in the side, breast, shoulders, &c. I coughed much nights and raised large quantities of matter, sometimes accompanied with blood. I continued to grow worse, and was obliged to consult a physician, who visited and prescribed for me several times, but afforded me little relief. I became discouraged and alarmed at my situation; my family and neighbors supposed I could not live long. Fortunately I found one of Dr. Wistar's pamphlets, and, like a drowning man, "catching at straws," I took courage, and sent immediately for a bottle of

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My disease was so deeply rooted, however, that I was obliged to get a second and a third bottle before I began to improve imperceptibly. I kept on until I had taken two more bottles; continuing to improve, I soon regained my appetite and strength. I continued to grow better until the summer, when I was able to do a day's work on my farm every day, and have continued so to do. My health has not been better for four years than at this time. To your invaluable medicine, now so universally popular, I feel indebted, through Providence, for the preservation of my life. Try it for yourselves.

Signed,
WILLIAM BEATTY.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beatty, and know his statement to be true, and that he is entitled to the full confidence of the public.

Signed, JOSEPH STEWARD.

MARRIED.

In Fryeburg, 10th inst., Mr. Charles H. Taylor, of Clark County, Va., to Miss Ellen Chase, daughter of the late Stephen Chase, of Fryeburg.

In Bangor, Asa Walker, Esq., editor of the Bangor Gazette, to Mrs. Emeline B. Lincoln.

DIED.

In Gardiner, 11th inst., Mr. Henry Russ, of this town, aged 27 years.

In Augusta, Mr. Augustus Brick, aged about 34.

In Galveston, Texas, 21st ult., Daniel Weston, Jr., of Augusta, aged 35.

In Portland, Capt. Lemuel Moody, aged 79. He was for nearly forty years superintendent of the Portland Observatory, in the erection of which he was actively instrumental.

In Portland, Nancy G. T., wife of Capt. Robert Allen, of U. S. Army, and daughter of Hon. Wm. P. Preble, of P., aged 20.

LOST,

ON MONDAY NIGHT, the 18th inst., between Norway Village and Sweden Corner, a large sized Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing eleven dollars in money, a number of notes of Land, uncollected bills, receipts, and other papers of no use to any one but the owner. The name of the owner is written upon the inside of the Pocket Book, and also the date of its purchase. Whoever will return said Pocket Book and contents to the owner, or to this office, or give information at this office where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

DEMOCRAT OFFICE, Paris, Aug. 25, 1846. 16 tf

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, residing in the following towns, are notified that receipts for the first assessment on their shares are deposited with the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive and receipt for said assessments from persons residing in the several towns set against their names, to wit:

BENJAMIN TUCKER, Jr., for Norway and Oxford.
SUMNER EMERY, for Paris, Hebron and Sumner.
OTIS G. BOLSTER, for Rumford and Andover.
GILMAN CHAPMAN, for Bethel and Albany.
DR. CHARLES MILLETT, for Poland and Minot.

CHAS E BARRETT, *Treasurer*.
Portland, Aug 20, 1846. 19

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have sold my son FREDERICK C. LUFKIN his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself, and shall neither claim any of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JACOB LUFKIN.

Witness—AARON H. LUFKIN.
Rumford, July 14th, 1846. 3w16*

—Wanted—

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

Wanted,

ONE or TWO Apprentice Girls to work at the Tailoring business. L. W. DENNEN.
Paris Hill, May 25th, 1846. tf 2

WORMS EASILY REMOVED

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner, Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Peleg Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ **A Cure for Life Secured.** ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at $1 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause,* renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the improper use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scorbutic Affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation,* but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge,* or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner, Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Peleg Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had *been for* a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, causing blood, and all other pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION.* I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured,* and, is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid!* and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palermo, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors, who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, for he continued to grow worse—in fact he was so weak that he could scarcely get up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believes, permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease,* and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure in the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with a severe Nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE,* and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times as violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family as a advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 21, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity. I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects in my trade, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

62 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,* I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market Street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE.

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Health, and the Provinces, Machias, Lubec, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Immediate, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

who supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying have been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe coughs, colds, or croup, it has been employed with great success—several mothers of this town have informed me of its wonderful benefits. I feel this is a good word for me. Its operation is safe, certain and the most pleasant to take of any. Yours truly, DAVID LUSBY.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale also by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Dixfield; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Peleg Blake, Harrison; H. Blake, Raymond; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become established Medicines, extensively operated in Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorbutic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sick Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Back, Inactivity of the Heart, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions of the face and body, Consumptive cases, King's Evil, Cancer, Canker, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, & Low Conditions, and all those diseases which arise from an impure or vitiated Mercury, or from an impure formation of the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Patent has been procured in preparing these Bitters, and by the celebration Dr. Warren whose name is known, and with the most unqualified confidence in the good result we offer it. It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very safe in diseases to the most delicate constitution. The change which it produces in the state of the blood and tendency of the system is *speedy and permanent.*

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and effecting all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato,* and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 120 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S. HOUGHTON, at the *Magazine de Sante,* (Medicinal Depot,) 120 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, rare and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents.—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Raymond, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—June 27, 1846 1y 42

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt,* and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following:—

Bath, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and left me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have no much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends, whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Dutton; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; West Bethel, Bean & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy before employed, and in numerous instances where patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA,* a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by exaggerating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its excellence, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and *CAN BE CURED,* if this means be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be referred to as to the truth of every particular. It was solicited, but given by the lady from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Rumford, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the Asthma. In October, 1845, I took a very severe cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied by extreme pain in my side, and I soon became hoarse. The medical assistance I received, could I was so much relieved that I was able to do my work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was attacked with all the symptoms of Consumption, such as shortness of breath, such great difficulty in expectoration, and such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in the night in three weeks. One physician who was called, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and considered me beyond the reach of medicine. My friends despaired of my recovery. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about the room. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, from or any cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health in fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

Exeter, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

F. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All publishing statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases in which it is recommended, during many years after the skill of the best physicians was exhausting, has created a large and increasing demand for it. This has induced several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off upon the community, spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be sure and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Cushman, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Dennison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dutton, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Gott, jr. & Son, Gott's Corner; E. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 11 1846 41

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the Blood, restore regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency,* arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

Mr. E Thornton, Jr.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

Mr. E. Thornton, Jr.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and lung continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has exceeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity it has in populous communities, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,

New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

July 21, 1846. eyisomadcanet51

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cankers, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, as prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will root out the chronic sore, on the most of the "Canker" being of an outer the name of Liniment, but is gently clean and has a pleasant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose when I imagine that any thing of an unsafe and caustic kind, not in offensive to the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; I. S. Bumpus, Hebron; T. F. Lavery, Penn & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dutton, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Persons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Rhine & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingall, Sheldrem, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y3

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Deacon, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to try him and see if these things be so.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at the Shop regularly as soon as published.

*** Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf 8

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, Maine.

The Grand Caravan.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRANCE, AND EXHIBITION IN THIS TOWN,

OF THE VAST AND MAGNIFICENT

VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF TRAINED ANIMALS!!

Preceded by the New and Colossal

ROMAN CHARIOT,

Constructed after the model of the ancient chariots of the Roman Conquerers, in the most costly and gorgeous style of workmanship, being 20 feet in length by 17 feet in height;

Drawn by Eight Flemish Horses, of Prodigious Size and Weight,

And containing Selton's Famous American

BRASS BAND.

THE PROCESSION, consisting of 160 Horses and 30 Carriages, will enter this Village on

Wednesday, August 26th,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

Where this unprecedented display of Wild Beasts and the performance of Mr. Van Amburgh, for the first time in this town, will be exhibited

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

The following is a list of the animals contained in this Exhibition:—African Lion and Lioness—four young Asiatic Lions—Asiatic Elephant, young Elephants two years old—beautiful specimen of the Peruvian Lama—Arabian Camel—two Calavard Leopards—two African Leopards—two Hunting Leopards—Poonah Bear—two Missouri Bears—Royal Tiger—White Polar Bears—Dog and her young—black Swan—Pelican—pair of Kangaroos—Gnu, or Horned Horse—Jaguar of South America—three specimens of American Deer—Queen's Stag, presented to Van Amburgh by Queen Victoria—the Alpacca—Zebra—Striped Hyenas—Spotted Hyenas—two White Swans—Gold and Silver Pheasants—a large African Baboon, and species of the Monkey and Ape tribes.

It is proper to acquaint the public that the above named animals have never been exhibited in America, having recently been selected from the National Museums of the old world—the Zoological Society of London, and the Jardins des Plants of Paris

☞ Time of Exhibition will be between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children under nine years, half price. July 5, 1846.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the School Books in common use for Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., &c.

Also—A prime assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and of a character to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books, paper, ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, paper-folders, sand boxes, seals, &c.

A good variety of **BLANKS,**

such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrator's, Collector's and Guardian's Deeds. Sheriff's Receipts, Sheriff's Returns, Executors, Wills, and many others that are in common use.

—Also—

PAPER HANGINGS,

of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement. For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or enquire of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, May 5th, 1846. 0y32

P. S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a continuation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose sum it is to run in debt and never pay—such cases are respectfully invited to call somewhere else. B. W.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Mass Charts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; *Boston,* 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore,* 203 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 52 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

JOHN A. POOR,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

He will attend the Courts in the Eastern Counties, in connection with the firm of J. A. & H. V. POOR, and in Oxford County.

Office No. 122, Middle Street.

HENRY V. POOR,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE,

Will continue business at the Office of

J. A. & H. V. POOR,

No. 6, Strickland's new Block.

April 18, 1846 3m51

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Prices.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil, 25 50.

Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.

Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 2— tf 47